

STRENGTH.
d's Concentrated
Vine Bitters,
and the ingredients to make
several packages; for sale by all the
Good Dealers in Boston and
in all the principal towns thro'
Northern and Western States.
On corner of Sackville street,
the British Insurance,
G. SKINNER and PERRY
traveling agents.
over Street, Boston.
per paper.
from a large number of Editors

on the Dover, (N. H.) Gazette.

In our columns may be found

valuable articles, prepared by S.

W. May. They are as easy to

read as a variety of valuable and

purely our own experience as well as our

renovating and invigorating

'We have a good opinion of the Bitter

notions, but discovered, prepared

physician, a graduate of the College of

and a man but little by way of putting

those who try to judge them

many are liable to be sprung

Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and Nervous

disorders, says that the Bitters will

and effectual restorative. A

few earthly blessings, we would only

such diseases, to make trial of Dr.

do no harm and may do much

in many cases they have. Vegeta-

are unquestionably the most con-

The News-Letter, Exeter, N. H.

ters, advertised in another column,

vicinity by gentlemen who are not

any more than the good girl

or the pleasure of the day. We have

the best and most complete

newspaper in the State. Never

patient disease enumerated in

to become either a 'pill swall-

should be inclined to call Grant's

and Strength' of Doctor Rich-

Democrat, Tanton, Mass.

Of the numerous medicines which

from time to time, we know but

known only to those who have made

S. Richardson's writings are

intended for use in our family

and household, and much relief was

who may be subject to nervous head-

very beneficial—they prove to be

From the Barnstable Patriot.

—To regain or preserve these,

Nothing that we know of will do it

weather, than Dr. Richardson's

—theatrical temperance man-

obol in them. There is no more of

try to preserve the spirit of the

which they are composed.

at the DOCT'S OFFICE,

and E. MASON, wholesale agents

NEY HOWE, S. Paris, A. Field,

Harrison, G. & F. Blaker, North

Brumfitt, Gibson & Ingraham,

C. C. Burwell, Lovell, J. Walk-

ington, C. Parker—et cetera.

R. LUMBER.

g materials may be had on de-

note, such as clear, merchant-

thick and thin)—square timber,

joist, &c. Clapboards and

Lime and Brick, Lath, Win-

sheet Lead, Zinc, &c. &c. on

GOODNOW, at Norway-Vill-

., at Sleep Falls.

40

Foreclosure.

ce that I am Mortgagee of a cer-

of the buildings thereon situated

the easterly end of Lot No.

containing fifty acres—Also,

and for further description re-

Mortgage given by Nicholas B.

averill, County of Essex, and

the subscribers, dated Sept.

Oxford Registry, Western Dis-

trict, &c. &c.; and the conditions of

broken, he claims possession

removes and a foreclosure of said

the Statute in such case made

WILLIAM MOORE.

5

F. MARBLE,

Y SHERIFF,

AND OXFORD,

COUNTY, MR.

Spring Goods!

replies for CASH, or appro-

eds to keep, on hand all kinds of

MBER,

Shingle and Clapboards.

1842.

F. RAWSON,

ty Sheriff,

OXFORD COUNTY.

Mail, or otherwise, promptly at

41

ors' & Guardians'

DEEDS

SALE, AT THE

DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

HY LUDDEN,

EY AT LAW,

VILLAGE, ME.

DISCOCRAT,

EVERY TUESDAY BY

W. Elkins,

PROPRIETOR,

and Fifty cents in advance

inserted on reasonable terms;

being accountable for any error

charged for the advertisement—

will be made for cash in ad-

will be given for a longer period

LETTERS on business must

be attention.

and Job Printing.

neatness and despatch.

Oxford Democrat.

No. 10, Vol. 2, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, July 12, 1842.

Old Series, No. 21, Vol. 9.

POETRY.

THE HUSBANDMAN.

BY JOHN STEERLING.

Earth, of man the bounteous mother,
Feeds him still with corn and wine;
He who best would aid a brother,
Shares with him these gifts divine.

Many a power within her bosom—
Noiseless, hidden, works beneath;
Hence are seed, and leaf, and blossom,
Golden ear and clustered wreath.

These to swell the strength and beauty,
Is the royal task of man;
Man's a king, his throne is duty,
Since his work on earth began.

Bud and harvest, bloom and vintage,
These, like man, are fruits of earth;
Stamped in clay, a heavenly mintage,
All from dust receive their birth.

Barn and mill, and wine-vat's treasures,
Earthly goods for earthly lives,
These are Nature's ancient pleasures,
These her child from her derives.

What the dream, but vain rebelling,
If from earth we sought to flee;

'Tis one stored and ample dwelling,
'Tis from it the skies we see.

Wind and frost, and hour and season,
Land and water, sun and shade,
Work with these, as bids thy reason,
For they work thy toil to aid.

Sow thy seed and reap in gladness!
Man himself is all a seed;
Hope and hardship, joy and sadness,
Slow the plant to ripeness lead.

I'VE BEEN THINKING.

I've been thinking, I've been thinking,

What a curious world we're in,

Men are sleeping, eating, drinking—

Just as they have always been—

Beaux are strutting, dandies quizzing,

Misses toiling night and day,

Boys are sporting, girls are frizzing,

Grandmas fidgeting away.

Tom is crying, Mary singing,

Jack is laughing merrily,

Dust is flying, tea bells ringing,

These have music sure for me;

Peasants toiling, rich men riding,

Staring with a lordly phiz,

Rogues through every crowd are gliding,

Zounds, how queer a world it is!

Marrying, some in marriage given,

Others like the world of old,

All but me are feasting, living—

Would that wives were to be sold!

Others have their dears in plenty,

And their bosoms heave with love,

Proh! had chances, nineteen, twenty,

But I dare not one improve.

Brokers shaving, sheriffs dunning,

Politicians pull your sleeve,

Printers scolding, wits are punning,

Jail-birds begging for reprieve,

Teachers warning, idiots ranting,

Bacchus, ton, mad devotees,

Yonder writh your wife's gallanting,

What a duced fool is he!

Lawyers spouting, clients lisping,

Doctors' prating of their skill,

Patients groaning, school-boys whistling,

Striving all old time to kill,

Pedagogues of science telling,

Milliners of pretty things—

Lovers stroll with bosoms swelling,

* Listning while the night-birds sing.

Clouds are lowering, tempests howling,

Friends suspecting, foes are glad,

Children screaming, mistress scowling,

Merry bosoms now are sad.

Presto! they are gone forever,

All is gay as it has been,

Sunbeams shine, the girls—oh, never!

What a curious world we're in!

POPULAR TALES.

From the Lady's Book for June.

FANNY LINCOLN;

Or, the Village Amanuensis.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Indeed Frank, it is time to end this nonsense.

Ever since you have taken that foolish crotchet

into your head, the house has been overrun,

I wonder that you can find nothing better to do

from her at least six months, but he urged her to come to him at once. But she wrote to him, that she would prefer remaining with the kind friends, though poor and humble in life, who had been to her, father and mother when there was none to take her in, until he could come to her. He then sent her a considerable sum of money, and kept up with her a frequent correspondence, in which he seemed desirous of learning as much of her case of mind and habits of thinking as possible. All these letters, in the simplicity of her heart she submitted to Frank, and also her answers; and any suggestion of his were promptly adopted by the maiden.

The frequent visits of the young man to Mrs. Grand's soon became village talk; greatly to the annoyance of his stately sister Isabella, who let no opportunity pass of remonstrating with him upon the subject. All this he took very kindly, and still continued to pursue his own course. One evening as they sat together, she said to him in a tone of concern—

"I wish you would give up your foolish visits to that Fanny Lincoln."

"Why so, sister?"

"Because every body is talking about you."

"Well, and what do they say?" enquired Frank, quite composedly.

"Why, they say of course, that you are going to marry that girl," Isabella replied, in an indignant tone.

"Do they, indeed? Well, really, it is strange how things of this kind will get out!"

"Brother! what do you mean?" exclaimed Isabella, springing to her feet as suddenly as if a pistol had been fired by her ear.

"Why, I mean to marry Fanny Lincoln," replied the young man, in a calm tone of voice.

For a few moments the sister was so bewildered and confounded that she could not speak. At length she said—

"You but trifl with me, brother."

"Indeed, I do not," Frank said, in a serious tone. "I have spent four months now, in the daily study of Fanny Lincoln's character, and am prepared to pronounce her far superior to any young lady that it has been thus far my lot to meet."

Poor Isabella was for a time mute with surprise. "Surely," she at length said, "my brother is not going to disgrace himself and his sister thus!"

"How can it be disgrace to marry Fanny Lincoln?" he asked.

"Who is she, or what is she, but the servant of a dairyman's wife?" Isabella replied with warmth.

"I will tell you," Frank said, calmly. "She is the adopted daughter of Mrs. Grand, who has raised her with all the care her condition would allow her to bestow. She is pure, and gentle, and innocent."

"And ignorant, and vulgar, and forward, and—"

"Not by any means," Frank said, interrupting his sister. "For four months she has been applying herself to books with an eagerness and assiduity that has produced what I must call wonderful results. Few young ladies of my acquaintance, in this village, except indeed my sister, have mastered more substantial volumes than she. And what she reads she understands and retains. As to vulgarity, Isabella, you are again mistaken. Nature formed her a lady in mind and action. Few, let me assure you, have more ease of manner or more true maidenly dignity of character. And forward she is not, but is rather inclined to shrink and this shrinking disposition seems to increase more and more every day."

But nothing that Frank could say had any effect in reconciling his sister. She would not consent to see her and solemnly declared, that if he married her, and brought her to the house she would leave it.

It soon became known through all the village for Frank took no pains to conceal it, that he was going to marry Fanny Lincoln. All wondered, but the young ladies in the high life of the place, with their mothers, were indignant that the young man should so disgrace himself. Poor Isabella was pained, and sympathized with, and one young lady actually volunteered to try and charm the lover off, all for the sake of her dear Isabella; but to no purpose. Frank was impenetrable. Fanny was talked about, and sneered at, and made the subject of all kinds of ill natured remarks; but she was happy in the love of an honest and generous heart, and knew nothing of the indignation she was exciting.

"He need not think to introduce the low creature here," said Miss Elvira Comstock to the circle of young ladies who were passing an afternoon with her.

"Indeed he needn't," responded her sister Thosomine. "If he chooses to lower himself in that way let him, but such a person as Fanny Lincoln never darkens our door."

"What a strong preference?" remarked one.

"That proves what he is," said another.

"How much I have been deceived in my estimation of him!" added another.

"Well, girls, we have made a happy escape," said Elvira Comstock, "for there are some of us, I am thinking, who would not have said 'no' to Frank Beverly."

"Indeed, then, you are mistaken if you think I would," broke in one.

"I never liked him," said another.

"I always thought him low-minded," added a third.

"It is all just as I expected," remarked a fourth. And then all joined in abusing Frank Beverly and Fanny Lincoln with might and main.

But, time wore on, and the period was fixed for Frank's marriage; one week before it took place a stage brought to the town strangers, a gentleman and lady, whose appearance at once drew the attention of the gossiping villagers.

Scarcely half an hour had elapsed after their arrival before the man walked out from the inn at which they had stopped; and took his way towards Mrs. Grand's cottage. His knock at the door was answered by Fanny.

"Fanny Lincoln?" said he, in an enquiring tone.

"That is my name, sir," replied the maiden, her heart leaping in her bosom with a sudden bound.

"And mine is Henry Lincoln," he said, and instantly the creature was clinging to him and

sobbing like a child, in the ecstasy of a new delight.

The wedding was celebrated at the old family mansion of the Beverlys, where Frank and his sister resided. Among the guests were Elvira Comstock, her sister, and indeed the whole circle of the village exclusives, each of whom vied in attentions to the lovely bride, whose beauty and excellence were all suddenly discovered and appreciated. Among the most conspicuous of the company were Henry Lincoln, the distinguished and wealthy member of the southern bar, and his young and beautiful wife, to whom he had been married only a few months.

All but Fanny, from this time, forgot her humble origin but she remained as affectionate and as attentive as ever to the friends who had loved her and cherished her from childhood. Isabella soon learned to appreciate her and to love her tenderly, and Frank Beverly ever after blessed the day that brought Fanny Lincoln to the village Amanuensis.

VETO—NO. 3.

ANOTHER BITTER PILL FOR THE WHIGS.

The following Veto of the Provisional Tariff Bill, by the President, was sent to the House on Wednesday, 29th ult. It has aroused the whigs to the last degree of madness. They denounce and revile Tyler in the most venomous manner. For this act, he has incurred their everlasting displeasure. Truly, this Vetoing business is the bitterest pill ever thrust down the throats of the whigs. No wonder they wince. Here is No. 3:

VETO OF THE PROVISIONAL TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1842.

To the House of Representatives:

I return the bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to extend, for a limited period, the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports," with the following objections:

It suspends—in other words, abrogates for the time—the provision of the act of 1833, commonly called the "compromise act." The only ground on which this departure from the solemn adjustment of a great and agitating question seems to have been regarded as expedient, in the alleged necessity of establishing, by legislative enactments, rules and regulations for assessing the duties to be levied on imports, after the 30th of June according to the valuation; and yet the bill expressly provides that "if, before the 1st of August, there be no further legislation upon the subject, the laws for laying and collecting duties shall be the same as though this act had not been passed." In other words, that the act of 1833, imperfect as it is considered, shall in that case continue to be executed, under such rules and regulations as previous statutes had prescribed, or had enabled the Executive Department to provide for that purpose, leaving the supposed chaos in the revenue laws such as it was before.

I am certainly far from being disposed to deny that additional legislation upon the subject is very desirable, on the contrary, the necessity, as well as difficulties, of establishing uniformity in the appraisements to be made in conformity with the true intention of that act, was brought to the notice of Congress in my message to Congress at the opening of the present session. But however sensible I may be of the embarrassments to which the Executive, in the absence of all aid from the superior wisdom of the Legislature, will be liable, in the enforcement of the existing laws, I have not, with the sincerest wish to accede in its expressed will, been able to persuade myself that the exigency of the occasion is so great as to justify me in signing the bill in question, with my present views of its character and effects. The existing laws, as I am advised, are sufficient to authorize and enable the collecting officers, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to levy the duties imposed by the act of 1833.

The act was passed under peculiar circumstances, to which it is not necessary that I should do more than barely allude. What may be, in theory, its character, I have always regarded it as imparting the highest moral obligation. It has now existed for nine years, unchanged in any essential particular, with as general acquiescence, it is believed, of the whole country, as that country has ever manifested for any of her wisely established institutions. It has insured to it the repose which always flows from timely, wise, and moderate counsels—a repose the more striking, because of the long and angry agitations which preceded it. This salutary law proclaims, in express terms, the principle which, while it led to the abandonment of a scheme of indirect taxation founded on a false basis, and pushed to dangerous excess, justifies any enlargement of duties that may be called for by the real exigencies of the public service. It provides that "duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government." It is therefore in the power of Congress to lay duties as high as its discretion may dictate, for the necessary uses of the Government, without infringing upon the objects of the act of 1833. I do not doubt that the exigencies of the Government do require an increase of the tariff of duties above 20 per cent; and I as little doubt that Congress may, above that rate, so discriminate as to give incidental protection to manufacturing industry—thus to make the burdens which it is compelled to impose upon the people, for the purposes of Government, productive of a double benefit. This, most of the reasonable opponents of protective duties seem willing to concede; and, if we may judge from the manifestations of public opinion in all quarters, this is all that the manufacturing interests really require. I am in the persuasion that this double object can be most easily and effectually accomplished, at the present juncture, without any departure from the spirit and principle of the statute in question. The manufacturing classes have now an opportunity, which may never occur again, of permanently identifying their interests with those of the whole country, and making them, in the highest sense of the term, a national concern. The moment is propitious to the interests of the whole country, in the introduction of harmony among all its parts, and all its several interests. The same rate of imposts, and no more, as will most surely re-

establish the public credit, will secure to this manufacturer all the protection he ought to desire, with every prospect of permanence and stability which the hearty acquiescence of the whole country, on a reasonable system, can hold out to him.

But of this universal acquiescence, and the harmony and confidence, and the many other benefits that will certainly result from it, I regard the suspension of the law for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands as an indispensable condition. This measure is, in my judgment, called for by a large number, if not a great majority, of the people of the United States; by the state of the public credit and finances; by the critical posture of our relations; and, above all, by that most sacred of all duties—public faith. The act of September last, which provides for the distribution, couples it inseparably with the condition, that it shall cease—first, in case of war; second, as soon and so long as the rate of duties shall, for any reason whatever, be raised above 20 per cent. Nothing can be more clear, express, or imperative than this language. It is in vain to allege that a deficit in the treasury was known to exist, and that means were taken to supply this deficit by loan when the act was authorized at the same session during which the distribution law was passed; but the most sanguine of the friends of the two measures entertained no doubt but that the loan would be eagerly sought after and taken up by capitalists, and speedily reimbursed by a country destined, as they hoped, soon to enjoy an overflowing prosperity. The very terms of the loan, making it redeemable in three years, demonstrate this beyond all cavil. Who, at the time, foresaw or imagined the possibility of the present state of things, when a nation that has paid off her whole debt since the last peace, while the other great powers have been increasing theirs, and whose resources, already so great, are yet but in the infancy of their development, should be compelled to haggle in the money-market for a paltry sum not equal to one year's revenue upon her economical system? If the distribution law is to be indefinitely suspended, according not only to its own terms, but by universal consent, in the case of war, wherein are the usual exigencies of the country, or the moral obligation to provide for them, less under present circumstances, than they could be were we actually engaged in war? It appears to me to be the indispensable duty of all concerned in the administration of public affairs to see that a state of things so humiliating and so perilous should not last a moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable. Much less excusable should we be in parting with any portion of our available means, at least until the demands of the treasury are fully supplied. But, besides the urgency of such considerations, the fact is undeniable, that the distribution act could not have become a law without the guaranty in the proviso of the act itself.

This connexion, thus meant to be inseparable, is severed by the bill presented to me. The bill violates the principle of the acts of 1833 and September, 1841 by suspending the first, and rendering the last inoperative. Duties above 20 per cent, are proposed to be levied, and yet the proviso in the distribution act is disregarded. The proceeds of the sales are to be distributed on the 1st of August; so that, while the duties proposed to be enacted exceed 20 per cent, no suspension of the distribution to the States is permitted to take place. To abandon the principle for a month, is to open the way for its total abandonment. If such is not meant, why postpone at all? Why not let the distribution take place on the 1st of July, if the law so directs? (which, however, is regarded as unquestionable.) But why not have limited the provision to that effect? Is it for the accommodation of the treasury? I see no reason to believe that the treasury will be in better condition to meet the payment on the first of August than on the 1st of July.

The bill assumes that a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is, by existing laws to be made on the 1st day of July, 1842, notwithstanding there has been an imposition of duties on imports exceeding 20 per cent, up to that day, and directs it to be made on the 1st of August next. It seems to me very clear that this conclusion is equally erroneous and dangerous; as it will divert from the treasury a fund sacredly pledged for the general purposes of the Government, in the event of a rate of duty above 20 per cent, being found necessary for an economical administration of the Government.

The bill under consideration is designed only as a temporary measure; and thus a temporary measure, passed merely for the convenience of Congress, is made to affect the vital principle of September, 1841, can be suspended for the whole period of a permanent law? In fact a doubt may be well entertained, according to strict legal rules, whether the condition, having been thus expressly suspended by this bill, and rendered inapplicable to a case where it would otherwise have clearly applied, will not be considered as ever after satisfied and gone. Without expressing any decided opinion on this point, I see enough in it to justify me in adhering to the law as it stands, in preference to subjecting a condition so vitally affecting the peace of the country, and so solemnly enacted at a momentous crisis, and so steadfastly adhered to ever since, and so replete, as adhered to, with good to every interest of the country, to doubtful or captious interpretation.

In discharging the high duties thus imposed on me by the constitution, I repeat to the House my entire willingness to co-operate in all financial measures, constitutional and proper, which in its wisdom it may judge necessary and proper to establish the credit of the Government.

I believe the proceeds of the public lands being restored to the treasury—or, more properly speaking, the proviso of the act of September, 1841, being permitted to remain in full force—the tariff of duties may easily be adjusted, which, while it will yield a revenue sufficient to maintain the Government in vigor, by restoring its credit, will afford ample protection, and infuse a new hope into all our manufacturing establishments. The condition of the country calls for such legislation, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to co-operate in it.

JOHN TYLER.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 12, 1842.

Oxford Democratic Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the Towns and Plantations composing the Oxford Senatorial District, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be held at the Concert House in Paris, on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators, and other County Officers, to be supported at the ensuing election.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate; over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and less than four hundred, four; over four hundred five Delegates.

For Order of the County Committee.

Paris, June 24, 1842.

BOUNDARY RUMORS.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday last, contains as a rumor entitled to credit, the statement that a final settlement of the Boundary question has been made. It says:—

"The North Eastern Boundary is settled by ceding to Great Britain the territory North of the St. John's, and by Great Britain ceding to the United States the strip between our present Eastern Boundary and the St. John's river, including the city of Fredericton, now the capital of New Brunswick, and of course the navigation of the river to the sea—and that a treaty was drawn up and ready for signature, and would be signed on the 4th of July."

It further says, "The New Brunswick Commissioners were very unwilling to concede that portion of their country which includes the city of Fredericton but for the sake of settling the long controverted question, finally yielded the point."

The New York Herald of Wednesday says:—

"A gentleman of high political standing in Washington reached this city from that place yesterday afternoon, and stated to us, that he had it from undoubted authority in the State Department at Washington, that a treaty had been concluded by the United States and Great Britain, which effectually settled all existing difficulties between the two countries.

"As far as he had learned the treaty had been drawn up in time for the last Steam Packet from Boston, the Britains, and was taken out to England by Maj. Coke, in that vessel. This treaty, he says, was signed on Monday, the Fourth of July, and is in substance to the following effect:—

"The right of search is given up by Great Britain to the United States undertaking to do all that it can to stop the slave trade under its flag."

The Maine Boundary is disposed of as quoted from the Commercial. Nothing is said in relation to the Oregon territory.

The New York American of Wednesday evening says, "Notwithstanding the accounts from Washington are silent as to the conclusion of a treaty between the Secretary of State and Lord Ashburton, we adhere with confidence to the belief that the report which we gave yesterday is substantially correct. Our source of information is such as not to permit us to doubt."

The Portland Argus of July 8th says, "We have seen a letter received in this City by last mail, dated at Washington, Tuesday, (the very latest day quoted by any paper,) from a gentleman entitled to the fullest confidence, which states that no arrangements had been effected up to that date (July 5th)—and further, that the prospect for a satisfactory adjustment was very uncertain."

Notwithstanding the apparent truth of the foregoing rumors, there remains but little doubt on our mind that they are without foundation. We hope, however, they may prove true.

RUMORS—CHANGES.

The Boston Daily Mail of the 7th, says:—"We have received advices from Washington this morning, from a source entitled to the highest credit, stating that a change in the Cabinet will certainly take place in a few days, and that but one of the present members of the Cabinet approves the President's Veto."

Mr. Webster, it is said, retires just as soon as the pending negotiations with Lord Ashburton are brought to a close.

Mr. Cushing is to receive a prominent place in the new Cabinet, in payment for his betrayal of his constituents, and his paltry submission to the will of Capt. Tyler."

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, "Changes in the Cabinet are spoken of as probable. But it does not appear that they will be immediate or general. Mr. Forward, it is confidently stated, will soon retire, voluntarily, from his situation as Secretary of the Treasury. His successor, whoever he may be, is not much to be envied under present circumstances. Some say that Mr. Spencer, Secretary of War, has been invited to take it, and others state that it has been, or will be, offered to Mr. Cushing."

Congress.—The Senate on Thursday was occupied in a discussion of the bill for compensation to the Massachusetts militia, for services during the last war. No decisive action was had on it.

In the House, they had an angry and stormy debate upon the Veto Message, which resulted in—nothing.

on the table.
my Bill, with the amendments
and referred to the Com-

resolution that the two Houses
by the 18th day of July, instant,
they would not be ready to ad-

hey never would adjourn, until

the question, if it were possible

aid they must have a Tariff.

remarking that they might as

for all the good they were do-

continually crying out after the

"Agreed," "Agreed," "Let us

not entertain.

was debated for the rest of the

arter party in Rhode Island are
ominous outrages upon those

manliness to stand up for free

baseless, and tyranny of their

the Algerines of Africa. In-

terested under the despotic sway

into prison, and treated like

Boston Post of the 4th inst., that

troops entered a milliner's shop in

and her goods took such articles as

and twenty dollars in money from

! When they entered the

apéchel, a Charter soldier com-

there, Mrs. Paine, to stand,

oke or moved he would kill her;

error, either moved or screamed,

ately struck with a dirk, and her

ock pocket book under her clothes

lascast's steel penetrated! On

prisoners were marched from

ence, pinched in a cruel man-

the worst species of abuse and

They were kicked, and dirt

in, while, in some instances, even

road who saw their intense sullen-

and cruelty, were denied the

poor follows a cup of water! It

troops in Providence intend to des-

Day by marching their prisoners

of that city to receive the insults

garnished soldiery and populace,

infamous in all this abominable

that a large majority of the indi-

to glut the vengeance of the Char-

ised a hand in violent opposition

! The height of their offence

has been an expression of opinion in

and rights! or, of having cast a vote

the party!

or States cannot know a like of

by King's party. There is no

and dare publish a true and full

ences there, particularly in Prov-

who have sway in that city shrink

Press, and have forcibly sup-

on of the only journal there that

of the Suffrage party. There

arm in Providence that feels any

ressed, and that dare not give ut-

utes witness.

RTH OF JULY.

intimation in our last paper, we

of the celebration in this place

inst.

formed, in carriages, at South

Horsey, Marshal, assisted by Mr.

Capt. Bezaleel White as Deputies,

made expressly for the purpose,

ce, containing some forty or fifty

rs of Israel," brought up the rear

they performed several pieces of

ably, passing through the Village

and thence to the Court House,

the Procession was formed by

Washingtonian Societies escorted

s, under command of Capt. Jarius

ingtons, a good display of Moth-

hangers, added much to the bril-

the procession

Horn and Clarion,"

a Meeting House and listened to

Glory," by the Choir.

C. B. Davis.

the South," by the Choir.

Independence by Dr. T. H. Brown

g. F. Emery, Esq.

thers," by the Choir.

an excellent production, happily

connected with the history of this

Washingtonian Reform. It deserves

praise of all who listened to it—

without distinction, were invited to a

House, provided by the good taste

the Marthas. The provision was am-

unmannerly conduct of some boys,

ay, helped themselves to the best,

as advanced in years to take what

to leave, would have given univer-

ous, and the following sentiments,

Brown, were cheered with martial

Cause—Its universal spread is seen

prophetic vision, and will soon come,

downs forth its end.

ington—Twice has it rallied our

gigles of earthly glory and honor

forth our citizens in the cause of

when it became the watchword of

prosperity—Shall this Nation forget the

it? No, never. Sooner let its

mouth be stopped, and its right hand forget its cubing.

The signers of the Declaration of Independence—For them a Nation's gratitude should never cease to flow, "While the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave, O'er the land of the free and home of the brave."

Our Wives and Daughters—"In weeping they have wept oft." In rejoicing they now take delight. May we never disappoint their hopes or subtract from the sum of their pleasures.

CHARTER COURAGE.—Four of Gov. King's armed soldiers undertook to arrest a suffrage man by the name of Dean, who had only one arm, as he was crossing the Connecticut line, a few days since. Dean got rid of them by flogging the whole lot.

A narrow Squeak.—A chap "out west" came very near being married lately, according to his own statement. The only reason why he was not married appears to be that the girl, her parents, as well as the "rest of the folks" were opposed to the match!

Mr. Van Buren arrived at St. Louis on the 21st of June, and was received enthusiastically. Not less than five thousand persons were assembled on the wharf at which he landed.

Col. Shannon entered upon the duties of Post master of this town [Friday].—Herald.

THE Empire of Ardent Spirit—"Mene, mene, tekel, uphsin!" The days are numbered and finished. Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting. Thy Kingdom is divided and given to Righteousness and Temperance.

The enemies of Temperance—Like angel's visits, slow and far between.

The Ladies of Paris—Courtesy forbids that we should praise you for the present repast prepared with your own hands. But a reward is in store for you, for future generations will rise up and call you blessed.

Resolutions were then offered, one of which being of a political nature, was laid upon the table. The Washingtonians generally understand the principle, that nothing sectarian or political shall ever be countenanced in their meetings. This is what has given to the cause such unparalleled success. And how happy is the consideration that all parties in politics and all sects in religion, however they may disagree upon other subjects, can unite "heart and hand" in this glorious cause. To bring in sectarian or political strife, would be striking the death blow to it. Remember the words of an illustrious Sage, "United we stand, divided we fall!" That we should elect men to office of good moral character and temperate habits will be admitted by all. But that a man should not be eligible unless he belongs to a particular Society, would be a gross violation of the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, which says, "nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office or trust under this State."

The Martha Washingtons of Paris Hill present a vote of thanks to the Orator of the day, the gallant escort, and the good people of South Paris.

The Britania Steam Packet sailed from Boston on Saturday, 2nd inst., with 47 passengers for Liverpool, and 11 for Halifax. Among the passengers were Gen. Mercer, bearer of despatches to our Minister in London, and Maj. Wm. Cooke, bearer of despatches from Lord Ashburton for the British Government.

REMARKABLE GEOLOGICAL CHANGES.—Governor Hill, in his Monthly Visitor, says he has for several years past mowed English grass, at the rate of two tons of hay to the acre, on land, which, thirty-three years ago, was the bed of the Merrimac river, and the water was of sufficient depth to float a 74 gun ship. And that twenty-five years ago he raised good corn on land which is now the centre of the channel of the river. This is within a few rods of the State House, Concord, N. H.

The United States Gazette seems very thirsty for blood. It hopes that the most strenuous advocate for the abolition of capital punishment will not object to the hanging of those men in Rhode Island—Samuel W. King—who reigns under "the King's charter."

We copy the following from the Worcester Palladium:

THOMAS W. Dorr, the most accomplished gentleman, scholar, and statesman in Rhode Island, has been honored by the despots of that State with the title of "traitor," and a reward offered for his apprehension, that he may be sacrificed to appease the passions of men and women who are said to be thirsting, with whetted appetite of famishing tigers, for his blood. Those noble patriots of the revolution, and advocates of human rights, John Hancock and Samuel Adams, were honored in like manner by George III., who claimed the perpetual allegiance of the Colonies, and expressed his readiness to forgive all the 'rebels' but them. No names stand out brighter in our history than theirs. Gov. Dorr is in a like category with them. He has done no more than they did. They labored to remove the rubbish of arbitrary power and build up free institutions in their place. Of whatever crime he is guilty they also were guilty. A free people have done justice to them; and, come what fortune may to Thomas W. Dorr, they will send his name down to future times free from reproach.—[Bay State Democrat.]

Our correspondent, "An Apprentice," who complains so bitterly of editors and others, ought to bear in mind that an apprentice to a mechanical trade has a capital, when he is free, amounting to one thousand dollars, while the clerk has been merely learning the multiplication table, and the art of selling tape and calico. Something more than is due to the master for putting him in possession of this capital, that is due from the clerk to the merchant for initiating him into the mystery of trade. Therefore we advise "An Apprentice" to serve out faithfully his regular term of apprenticeship, and then he may consider himself one thousand dollars better off than the clerk who has just emerged from the counting room.—Cultivator.

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INHUMANITY. A gentleman from Providence says, that the suffrage prisoners are confined in the cells of the State prison, which are about 7 feet by 9 in size, and scarcely ventilated at all. Their keepers take them out once or twice a day to breathe the air of heaven. How kind!

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**THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE
NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR
COUGHS, COLDS AND ALL
DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.**

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be the most valuable of all Medicines ever known in America, for Cough, Cold, Asthma or Pneumonia, Consumption and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the best Remedy, as well as certain remedy for the consumption. The Physicians have received and are respecting numerous recommendations from some of our best Physicians, who make use of it in practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amory Hunting, Doct. Samuel Morell,
" Truman Abel, " Timothy Baylies,
" Jere. Ellsworth, " Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.
Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent.—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.
Concord, N. H., May 11, 1831.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gentlemen.—I feel it a duty to you, the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow men who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have observed from the use of this Vegetable Balsam. Having found myself often upon land troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as splitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequently hoarseness, with sever fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent physicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and last they told me there was no help for me, that my case was beyond their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was induced by a friend to try the Vegetable Balsam, and I took a small quantity, and was greatly surprised to find an sudden and instant relief which it gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were completely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person who has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Balsam, which they will find safe, convenient and positive.

Respectfully yours, T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass., July 30, 1831.

Counterfeits.—Beware of Impostors. Each genuine label is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow label, signed by WM. JONN. CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than December, 1830. The signature of SAMUEL MORELL, is also on the label. The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among those mixtures we have "Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam," "American Pulmonary Balsam," "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup," "Pulmonary Balsam," and others. Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name.—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signature of the genuine. Each bottle is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

For sale by KEEED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed,) Druggists, dealers in drugs, medicines, &c. &c. 111, No. 54 Cuthland Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal cities throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned respectfully represent that a County road was located through the town of Dixfield in said County and Carthage and Wilton in the County of Franklin, in the year A. D. 1840, on the petition of John H. Willard & 75 others, which said road has not been made, nor has anything been done thereto; that in fact said road is inconvenient and not required for public convenience or necessity. We therefore pray that this same may be discontinued.

JOHN J. HOLMAN, 2 Selectmen of Dixfield for JOHN B. MARROW, 24 in behalf of the inhabitants of GEO. R. RANDALL, inhabitants of said town.

STATE OF MAINE.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners of said Counties of Oxford and Franklin will meet at Col. Samuel Morell's Tavern in Dixfield, on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Chairmen of the County Commissioners of said County of Franklin, and on the Clerks of the towns of Dixfield, Carthage, and Wilton, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each said town of Dixfield, Carthage, and Wilton, and in the public places in said towns, which were successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Age, printed at Augusta, being the public Newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and in the Franklin Register, printed at Farmington, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest.—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest.—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

DANIEL GOULD,

late of Wm. Robinson mortgaged to Erastus L. Poor, July 9, 1838, recorded in the Records for said County, Book 54, page 474, to which reference may be had; said Poor assigned his mortgage to Smith & Brown, and said Brown assigned to St. John Smith. In consequence of the condition of said mortgage being broken, I claim possession of said land, and to give this notice to foreclose said mortgage pursuant to the law made and provided for such cases. St. JOHN SMITH.

June 21, 1842.

308

Foreclosure.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are the Mortgagors of a tract of land situated in the town of Andover, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, being the same that Calvin Bucknam mortgaged to Erastus L. Poor, July 9, 1838, recorded in the Records for said County, Book 54, page 474, to which reference may be had; said Poor assigned his mortgage to Smith & Brown, and said Brown assigned to St. John Smith. In consequence of the condition of said mortgage being broken, I claim possession of said land, and to give this notice to foreclose said mortgage, pursuant to the law made and provided for such cases.

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J. B. BROWN.

308

Foreclosure.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are the Mortgagors of a tract of land lying in the towns of Minot and Hebron, in the State of Maine, being the same that Calvin Bucknam mortgaged to Smith & Brown by his Deed, date June 19, A. D. 1839, recorded in the Oxford Records, Book 63, page 25, to which reference may be had for a more full description. In consequence of the condition of said mortgage being broken, we claim possession of said property, and give this notice of foreclosing said mortgage, pursuant to the law made and provided for such cases.

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**BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC
NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.**

Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, **RESTORES THE BLOOD**, and immediately stays the further PROGRESS OF DISEASE in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the **BRANDRETH PILLS** do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a KNOWN EFFECT, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humor from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE.

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

It is the natural body is better enabled to sustain without injury the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this **ACTION DESTROYER**.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self-evident.

By the timely use of this Medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we not prevent! Cold, Bilious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let me assure you, that the **BRANDRETH PILLS** are at once sent for, so that the Remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

TO BE REMEMBERED

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infections, or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That in many cases, where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon contrarians, read what follows.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain

5 0 6 0 3 E L E T R E S ! ! ! !

In consequence of the great variety of Labels, Labels of BRETTED Brandreth's Pills, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing a label which is easily distinguished from the genuine.

The following certificates are recommended, show effectual this remedy is, when properly applied, viz:

Mr. A. Sprague, Agent for Nantucket, in a letter dated April 1, 1831, says, "I have had the pleasure to receive a box of your Pills, and am very much pleased with them."

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